1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT		
2	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
3	(SAN JOSE DIVISION)		
4			
5	In re:		
6	JAMES MADISON KELLEY, Case No. 08-55305		
7	Chapter 11		
8	San Jose, California		
9	December 4, 2014 4:20 p.m.		
10	Debtor/		
11	JAMES MADISON KELLEY,		
12	Plaintiff,		
13	v. A.P. No. 10-5245		
14	JP MORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.,		
15	Defendant.		
16			
17	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS a) MOTION TO COMPEL JP MORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A. TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS FILED BY JAMES KELLEY b) OPPOSITION BY JP MORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.		
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19			
20	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ARTHUR S. WEISSBRODT UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE		
21	APPEARANCES:		
22	For JP Morgan Chase: ALVARADO SMITH APC		
23	BY: S. CHRISTOPHER YOO, ESQ. 1 MacArthur Place #200 Santa Ana, California 92707		
24	(APPEARING TELEPHONICALLY)		
25	(AFFEARING IELLEFHONICALLI)		

1	APPEARANCES (CONTINUED):	
2	Debtor/Plaintiff, in pro per:	JAMES MADISON KELLEY 14390 Douglass Lane Saratoga, California 95070
4		J .
5	Court Recorder:	YONG WON UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT 280 South First Street
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7		San Jose, California 95113
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10		Recording/Transcribing 2868 E. Clifton Court Gilbert, Arizona 85295 Telephone: (480) 361-3790
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PROCEEDINGS

2 December 4, 2014 4:20 p.m.

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2.4

4 THE COURT: Okay. <u>Kelley.</u>

MR. YOO: Christopher Yoo. Last name is spelled Y-o-o, appearing for JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.

MR. KELLEY: James Kelly, Plaintiff.

THE COURT: Yes. Why don't you sit down Mr.

Kelley. So the Court has issued a tentative decision, and if anybody wants to be heard with respect to the tentative decision, take a few minutes and respond.

MR. KELLEY: I'd like to respond, just to clarify a few things. Okay. I guess the first item is the things on the first page referring to internal accounting code. I'm in particular interested in 030 because that's the original funder of the loan, and I believe that these codes are relevant to the contract and validity claim, part of which is the inability to identify the lender. And we know that Washington Mutual Bank, F.A. did not exist in 2007 as a corporation of any type. It ceased to exist in April of 2005. So the name on the first loan is kind of a fictitious name, and that's why I'm asking for that information.

Also, Crystal Davis --

THE COURT: Wait, wait. I just want to make

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sure I understand what you're talking about.
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              MR. KELLEY: Okay. It would be line 25.
              THE COURT: So there are 49 document requests at
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    issue.
          Which number is this?
              MR. KELLEY: Oh, I didn't bring the actual number.
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 6
              THE COURT: Well, I need that because that's the
    way I have it.
              MR. KELLEY: I'm sorry. I don't have it with me.
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              THE COURT: You don't have your requests?
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              MR. KELLEY: No, and that's my error.
              THE COURT: Well, I can't function without it.
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    don't know what you're talking about.
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              MR. YOO: Your Honor, this is Christopher Yoo for
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            I have the requests as well as the responses and
    whenever Mr. Kelley is done, I'd like to be heard.
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              THE COURT: Yeah, of course. But I don't know
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    what he's talking about.
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              MR. YOO: I understand that, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Do you know which number it is?
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              MR. YOO: Hold on for a second.
20
         (Pause.)
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              I don't, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Mr. Kelley, I can't --
              MR. YOO: I would have to read the entire 49
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    requests all over again.
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THE COURT: Yeah, I'd have to read all 49. I don't know what you're talking about.

MR. KELLEY: I'm sorry. This has come up before, but I don't have the specific --

THE COURT: I don't have a memory of these numbers. I can't look at it. I don't know what you're talking about.

MR. KELLEY: Well, I remember the investor I.D. numbers, and that's what we're talking about, so those forms are actually the investor I.D. numbers, and I was just --

THE COURT: And I don't think you have a right to find out who the investors are.

MR. KELLEY: Well, I think the initial --

MR. YOO: Your Honor?

MR. KELLEY: -- the initial investor, 030, is the one that funded the loan, and so that is the one that's most important. The other ones we can show through other evidence, A01 and A11 (could be 801 and 811), that those are private investor I.D.'s. So --

THE COURT: What did you want to say, Mr. Yoo?

MR. YOO: Your Honor, this is Christopher Yoo

again for -- I think we've gone through this issue over and

over and over again at prior hearings. It's very simple.

The subject loan was made by Washington Mutual Bank, and

when Washington Mutual Bank was closed in September of 2008, the FDIC sold the subject loan to JP Morgan Chase Bank. There's no private investor. The loan was originated by Washington Mutual, and the loan was sold to Chase. The subject loan was never ever securitized. At one point, before the loan was sold to Chase by the FDIC, it was pledged as collateral for Federal Home Loan, and that pledging -- the subject loan was removed from the pledging prior to the sale of the loan or assignment of the loan to Chase.

So all this information about investor codes, none of that is rally relevant. It's simple. The loan was made by Washington Mutual; then it was sold to Chase. End of story. We showed him the original note and the deed of trust for both the first loan and the second heloc to Mr. Kelley and to his purported expert, who's been withdrawn. If Chase is not the lender of the loan, it would not have in its possession the original note and the deed of trust.

MR. KELLEY: May I respond?

THE COURT: Sure.

2.

MR. KELLEY: Okay. First of all, the fact that the loan was pledged to the Federal Home Loan Bank from September through December of 2007 does not mean that Chase owned the loan or that Washington Mutual owned the loan, and in fact, the records show that the loan was sold on

December 17th, with a transaction date effective January 1st of 2008. It was sold. And it's right in the records which you produced on discovery. So your interpretation of the effect of pledging is not correct.

2.

The other thing is that the heloc -- there is no information on the heloc. It wasn't pledged as far as we know, and the only document I have that shows who owned the heloc loan has the name Washington Mutual, Inc. on it, and Washington Mutual, Inc. is not a bank; it was a holding company.

Okay. So those investor I.D.'s, 030, is apparently the original lender, and that's why I wanted the information. I want to know who it is. Maybe the other ones don't matter so much, but in addition, we have other evidence in the case; it's on file, that shows that the receiver paid \$436,000 -- took a \$436,000 loss in this loan, and this \$436,000 is probably not insurance; it's a guaranty. You know, it's a guarantor reimbursement to the people who purchased the loan effective January 1st, 2008, and those people -- I have other information indicating that those people are probably -- were European investors because Washington Mutual sold three and a half to four billion dollars of loans in the fourth quarter of 2007. And so -- they were trying to raise money, and they sold everything they could. They sold them to overseas, to

foreign investors, including Saudi Arabia, and I think that what Mr. Yoo has been saying is just completely wrong.

2.

I had a couple of other -- just a couple of other little items. Yeah, and so the documents that Chase has produced show that the loan was two backdated loan transfers jumping from the end of 2008 back to March of 2008, and another one jumping from August of 2009 back to March of 2008, and that can only be for the purposes of creating the fiction that Washington Mutual Bank held the loan at the time of the receivership. There's no other proof. There's no inventory of loans; there's no records of assignments; there's nothing there. So I just want to make that clear. So I was seeking information on that. I'm not asking for 2,000 more pages of the same stuff, but just, you know, who are these people.

And Mr. Yoo, I believe, mentioned that how could Chase have the note. Well, you know, of course that's a contested item in this case. The note -- you know, the evidence we have is the note is counterfeit, and there's a lot of evidence that Washington Mutual Bank destroyed a lot of the notes, but Chase has the servicing records because they bought the servicing business, so they would have access to the digital images of all of their loan origination files which had been scanned by ACS Image Solutions in Texas for them, under contract to Washington

Mutual, Inc., not Washington Mutual Bank. So I just want to make sure that the Court understands that the heloc, as far as I know, was never pledged, just that one, the big loan was pledged for about four months, and that's it. And so it doesn't prove anything other than that it was pledged and then the other records show that it was sold on December 17th in a transaction effective January 1st, and

8 | that's why I'm asking for the original investor 9 | information. And I'm just trying to clear that up.

THE COURT: Okay. I've looked at No. 32, and this says "Business records specifying the business entity corresponding to 030-106 as per JPM002035." Is that what you're referencing?

MR. KELLEY: Yes.

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THE COURT: All right. I'll give it to you. Just business records sufficient to specify the business entity corresponding to 030-106 as per JPM002035, not every record that ever refers to any of that, just business records sufficient to specify the business entity.

MR. KELLEY: Oh, that's fine. I just --

THE COURT: I just did it. It's done.

MR. KELLEY: Oh, okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. So with that, the decision is final, and --

MR. YOO: Your Honor, may I be heard?

THE COURT: Yes, of course. You had asked that; I 1 2 should have let you speak. MR. YOO: Your Honor, let me just deal with your 3 4 tentative ruling or request for --THE COURT: I can't hear you, Mr. Yoo. You 5 6 apparently have walked away from your mic too much. 7 MR. YOO: The head phone is right next to my 8 mouth. THE COURT: Well, you should have it --9 10 MR. YOO: Let me repeat again. THE COURT: Yeah, okay. 11 MR. YOO: The Request No. 1 states: "Business 12 13 records showing that Chase continues to be the servicer of the two loans at issue," and you are granting it. 14 Honor, Chase -- both of the proponents, the person most 15 knowledgeable, you know, as Ms. Crystal Davis testified --16 THE COURT: Sir, sir, please talk a little slower 17 18 and a little louder. MR. YOO: Okay. Let me speak a little louder. 19 Can you hear me, Your Honor? 20 THE COURT: Are you on a headset? Are you on a 21 regular land --22 23 MR. YOO: I'm on a regular line with the handle 24 next to my mouth.

THE COURT: Okay. Well now I can hear you well.

25

MR. YOO: Okay. Let me start over again. The Request No. 1, you granted it. You're in essence asking Chase to prove that it is the current servicer. Even Mr. Kelley acknowledges that Chase was the servicer. Until the servicer changes, I don't understand how Chase can provide the -- you know, absent a declaration that it still is the servicer, to prove that it is the servicer. If there was a change of servicership, then the new servicer, you know, would inform Mr. Kelley that another entity is the servicer. In this case, there's no other documentation because Chase acquired the subject loans pursuant to the purchase and assumption agreement. I don't know what other document which has been --

THE COURT: Wait a minute. Mr. Yoo, Mr. Yoo, are you telling me there's not a single document where Chase identifies itself as the servicer?

MR. YOO: Your Honor, we filed the entire servicing file to Mr. Kelley already, so besides what's already been produced -- in essence, we produced over 2,000 documents. I don't know what particular single document that we can additionally produce to show that Chase is the servicer.

THE COURT: Does the servicer communicate with respect to this loan? Was there, for example, a letter written in the last six months or so from the servicer

saying, "we as the servicer..."?

2.

MR. YOO: Ever since this case has been litigated in 2010, there's a litigation code on it, but Chase doesn't communicate directly with Mr. Kelley, with the exception of maybe monthly, you know, certain statements that he may receive. But Mr. Kelley must have --

THE COURT: Well, wait. Stop. Stop. Is there a statement that they send Mr. Kelley that identifies them as the servicer on the loan?

MR. YOO: I don't know, Your Honor, whether such a document specifically says that Chase is the servicer, but there's nothing -- Mr. Kelley --

THE COURT: Okay. So you have two choices, Mr.

Yoo. It's easy; it's not hard. I'm not going to make this hard for you. If there is such a document that identifies Chase as the servicer, provide it, and if not, provide a declaration from a competent person identifying Chase as the servicer for both loans currently. I don't want to make this hard. I want to make it easy.

MR. YOO: It's just frustrating on my part because it seems like we've been through this over and over again, and yet --

THE COURT: I've taken 49 requests, and I've granted a few, and you'll take care of these, and that will take care of it, Mr. Yoo.

MR. YOO: Your Honor, I have a sneaking suspicion this is not the end of this. But let me go to No. 14.

"Business records specifying the original owner conditions." Your decision states that "The Court interprets this request to be limited to documents to identify the original owner of the loan." Your Honor, we produced the originating file. I don't know what more we an produce. We filed the originating file. We showed to Mr. Kelley the original note and deed of trust which identified Washington Mutual Bank as the original owner of the loan. I don't know what more we can show than what's already been produced.

2.

THE COURT: I understand. Mr. Kelley, what else could they possibly do if you got the original loan file?

MR. KELLEY: Well, the information that they gave

THE COURT: No, that WAMU was the original owner of the loan.

me in that loan file doesn't establish that Chase is --

MR. KELLEY: Well, actually, the problem is, is that the main loan, the big loan, was in the name of Washington Mutual Bank, F.A., which didn't exist. And so what was it? Was that a proxy for Washington Mutual, Inc.? It may have been, but it wasn't a proxy for Washington Mutual Bank. If Washington Mutual Bank was going to make a loan, they just put their name on it. But that's not what

the name on the loan is. It's Washington Mutual Bank, F.A.

THE COURT: Which doesn't exist, which didn't exist.

2.

MR. KELLEY: Which does not exist and -THE COURT: So Mr. Yoo, could you please respond
to that?

MR. YOO: That's a different question than what, you know, what was granted. What was requested was the original -- who the original lender was. We produced a copy of the origination file. I don't know what more -- THE COURT: Wait. Mr. Yoo, answer Mr. Kelley's point, please.

MR. YOO: Washington Mutual Bank, F.A. was just a, you know, was a -- it's my understanding -- was a predecessor to Washington Mutual Bank, Henderson, Nevada. I don't know what he's asking.

THE COURT: Well, I do. He's saying Washington Mutual Bank, F.A. was not a bank and did not exist and couldn't have originated the loan, and so he wants to know who originated the loan, if it wasn't Washington Mutual Bank, F.A. If Washington Mutual Bank, F.A. wasn't a bank, and was just a name that was used, then it was a name used for somebody else, and he wants to know who it was. Look, it's not hard. You just have to answer it, Mr. Yoo. And if Washington Mutual Bank, F.A. was a bank, then you say,

- 1 | Washington Mutual Bank, F.A. originated the loan and Mr.
- 2 | Kelley is wrong; they were a bank.
- MR. YOO: Your Honor, this is something that Mr.
- 4 | Kelley is stating today. That's not what the request No.
- 5 | 14. The Request No. 14 states --
- THE COURT: Well, we'll interpret it that way. We
- 7 | want to make it straightforward and simple, Mr. Yoo. We'll
- 8 | interpret it that way.
- 9 MR. YOO: All right.
- 10 THE COURT: Next?
- MR. YOO: Request No. 17 statess: "A copy of the
- 12 | FFIEC right as specified as JPM2000." FFIEC stands for
- 13 | Federal Financial Institution Examination Council. That's
- 14 | what FFIEC stands for. In essence, it's a federal agency
- 15 | that's set up to determine uniform principles of
- 16 supervising financial institutions. I don't understand how
- 17 | that's possibly relevant to the subject matter of this
- 18 | litigation?
- 19 THE COURT: How is it relevant, Mr. Kelley?
- 20 | MR. KELLEY: Well, I believe it is relevant,
- 21 because the FFIEC monitors foreign money, you know, foreign
- 22 | investors basically, money going to foreign investors. So
- 23 | I believe that the FFIEC report rule is auditing some
- 24 transfer of money overseas, and that goes and proves my --
- 25 goes to prove the fact that the loan was sold to foreign

linvestors.

2.

THE COURT: There's nothing confidential about it.

It's of marginal relevance, but you should provide it. If

you have it, you provide it. I'm going to interrupt, and I

want to take care of the Melcher matter. Is everybody on

call and live, including Ms. Melcher. She's on listen

only. Brook?

(Whereupon, extraneous matters are heard, and this matter is recalled at 4:41 p.m.)

THE COURT: Back to Kelley. Mr. Kelley, your appearance again.

MR. KELLEY: James Kelley.

THE COURT: Mr. Yoo?

MR. YOO: Christopher Yoo, the last name is spelled Y-o-o.

THE COURT: Thank you. All right. So just provide that. Now, do you want to talk -- you seem to want to talk about every single one of these, Mr. Yoo, although I've given him about five or six documents. What do you want to --

MR. YOO: Your Honor, I'm just -- I'm just frustrated because Request No. 18 --

THE COURT: I understand you're frustrated, but we could make this much simpler because there are only a few documents out of 49 categories of documents that he asked

for.

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MR. YOO: Those documents are in essence asking for the same documents that, you know, that's been testified to under oath and that's been produced already. Request No. 18 identifies or requests business records showing when the X99 pool was created. X99 is a code word for Chase. So, you know, two employees and representatives of Chase have testified that the subject loan is owned by Chase, and then testified that X99 is a code, investor code, for Chase. I don't know what additional information or documentation is needed.

THE COURT: So what are you talking about?

MR. KELLEY: Well, first of all, X99 according to their own documents refers to what they call the WAMU Loan Portfolio.

THE COURT: But what do you want? You want to know a date. You want to know when something was created. Well, you certainly don't want to know when Chase was created. What do you want to know?

MR. KELLEY: No, no, no. I just want to know when they created -- I just wanted to know --

THE COURT: Mr. Kelley, what do you want to know exactly?

MR. KELLEY: I want to know when the X99 was created.

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THE COURT: But X99 is a code word for Chase.
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2
    They just told you that.
              MR. KELLEY: No, but it's not. It's a code name
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    for WAMU Loan Portfolio, and --
              THE COURT: You want to know when the WAMU Loan
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6
    Portfolio was created?
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              MR. KELLEY: Well, I'm just correlating the
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    evidence that I've seen, and what I've seen --
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              MR. YOO: Your Honor, the subject loan was never
    securitized.
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              MR. KELLEY: That's irrelevant. The loan could
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12
   have been --
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              THE COURT: I don't know what you're -- you're not
14
   making sense.
                   What exactly do you want?
              MR. KELLEY: I just asked for when the X99
15
    designation was --
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17
              THE COURT: We're going in circles.
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              MR. KELLEY: -- created. I mean what they --
              THE COURT: You didn't ask when the X99
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20
    designation was created? You asked --
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              MR. KELLEY: Well, that's a lender I.D., and I
    just wanted to know when they created it, when Chase
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23
    created it, because before it was created, there was
   nothing in there. It didn't exist, and then I asked for
24
   what categories of loans that they were going to put in the
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X99 loan portfolio.

2.

THE COURT: I don't understand what you're saying. You don't have to respond to Request 18. I don't understand what Mr. Kelly is saying. Do you have a problem with 46?

MR. YOO: Let me -- yes, Your Honor. Let me repeat 46. "Business transaction records for each transfer of the deed of trust for the first loan between July 26, 2007 and the present. You know, we've declared under oath in our discovery response that Chase is the present owner of the loan. The subject deed of trust was executed and made in 2007, and there is no assignment of deed of trust to Chase because the purchase and assumption agreement between the FDIC and Chase indicates that all loans of Washington Mutual Bank were sold to Chase. We've already produced the purchase and assumption agreement. In essence, we've provided response to this request before. I don't know what more we can produce.

MR. KELLEY: This isn't true. There is no inventory of loans showing that Chase was sold any loan by the receiver. There's no record of that.

MR. YOO: He's simply --

MR. KELLEY: It's just a bare assertion without any factual support, and in fact, there's no evidence that any money was paid for any loans by Chase that they could

have gotten from the receiver. And there's also good evidence that the loan portfolio which the reason that there is no inventory of loans is because the loan portfolio, the WAMU loan portfolio, was actually owned by Washington Mutual, Inc., the parent holding company, not Washington Mutual Bank. And that's why there's no list of loans, inventory of loans in the purchase and assumption agreement. So they paid for nothing because there was nothing there. I mean Washington Mutual, Inc. had it.

2.

MR. YOO: Your Honor, he's simply disagreeing with what, you know, the contention of Chase. In essence, he's asking us to prove the negative, in essence. He's asking us to prove the negative of what's already been produced.

THE COURT: So tell me again what you think the fact is with respect to -- are you saying there would be no transfer of the deed of trust for the first loan between July 26th, 2007 and the present? There is no such document?

MR. YOO: There is, Your Honor. That's been produced. The subject deed of trust was made in favor of Washington Mutual Bank. All loans and loan commitments of Washington Mutual Bank were sold via FDIC to Chase pursuant to an agreement entitled "Purchase and Assumption Agreement Between FDIC and Chase" dated September 25th, 2008. That document shows that all loans owned by Washington Mutual Bank were sold to Chase, and we've already produced that.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. 2 MR. YOO: There's nothing more. THE COURT: So Mr. Yoo -- Mr. Yoo, there is no 3 4 other document other than the one you've produced that would show a transfer of the deed of trust for the first 5 loan between July 26th, 2007 and the present. 6 7 MR. YOO: Yes, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: You're making the representation in court that there is no such document. 9 10 MR. YOO: That's right, Your Honor. THE COURT: That's fine. Put it in writing. 11 MR. YOO: And all documents --12 13 THE COURT: Wait. Be quiet. Put it in writing. 14 Put it in writing in declaration form. There is no such document other than the one document that we've produced. 15 Identify it and be done with it. 16 17 MR. KELLEY: I'd just like to comment on a couple 18 things. First of all, he keeps saying that the loan was 19 made by Washington Mutual Bank, but Washington Mutual Bank's name is not on that loan. It's not on the deed of 20 trust. It's Washington Mutual Bank, F.A., which didn't 21 exist. 22 THE COURT: Well, we've talked about that. 23 MR. KELLEY: Yes. So I'll just leave it at that. 2.4 25 MR. YOO: We're going to prove -- yeah.

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              MR. KELLY: We've talked about it. Thank you.
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   We've resolved all issues, but Mr. Yoo, you have to do what
    I said with no fudging, and you can prepare a form of order
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   on this.
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              MR. YOO: I will prepare it, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. But make sure you do what
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    I said and no fudging. I'm not saying you would, but I
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   want to make sure this is very, very clean and clear.
              MR. YOO: Your Honor, we've gone beyond --
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              THE COURT: I'm not asking you to go back. I want
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    you to do exactly what I've said pursuant to today's
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   hearing.
             Thank you. Court is adjourned.
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              MR. KELLEY: Thank you, Judge.
         (Whereupon, the proceedings are concluded at 4:48
14
15
   p.m.)
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Case: 10-05245 Doc# 453 Filed: 01/16/15 Entered: 01/16/15 19:44:50 Page 23 of 23

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

I certify that the foregoing is a correct

By: /s/ Jo McCall

transcript from the digital sound recording of the

proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

DATED: January 16, 2015